

JACKSON, April 25, 1868.

At a meeting of the Executive State Committee, held this day, it was

Resolved, That the Democratic State Convention be re-assembled at Jackson, on

TUESDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF MAY.

Questions of great magnitude to the people will be submitted to the Convention, and a full representation from every county in the State is urgently requested.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN D. FREEMAN, Chairman.

The Democratic Doctrine.

We have said that it would be unwise for the Southern Conservatives to elevate their standard of principle higher than it has been placed by their political brethren of the Northern States, and that it would be unmanly to ask that it be placed lower.

Their doctrine is nowhere enunciated more distinctly than in the resolutions passed by the Conventions assembled in Ohio and Indiana, to appoint delegates to the New York Presidential Convention. It is simply a declaration against the mongrel idea of establishing political and social equality between the races in the States of the Union, and establishing a partnership between them in the control of the government, in disregard of the laws of our civilization and of the hitherto inviolable practice of the American people, North as well as South. It is an issue, not of a single political campaign, but of a long series of struggles, to be kept up until the fanatics who have originated this monstrous innovation upon the established principles of the civilization and the political system of the American people, are utterly overthrown.

Resolved, That the war having been brought to a successful issue, a fraction of Congress through the promptings of a desperate and revolutionary faction at the North, has so far prevented a restoration of the Union, and with the sole and avowed purpose of imposing negro suffrage upon eleven States, changing their institutions at the point of the bayonet, and overrunning an innocent and helpless white woman and children; and the unborn generations of their own race, to the rule of African barbarians.

Resolved, That investing the plantation negroes of the South with the elective franchise, by an act of fragmentary Congress, and the disfranchisement of 300,000 white men by the same power, in eleven States, meets the content and scorn of this Convention, as it must challenge the condemnation of all who respect the civilized rule of the white man; and that Senator Morton and Representative Colburn, of Ohio, who, in Washington, Colburn, Hunter, and others of Indiana, in Congress, in adding that work of degradation, deserve the just indignation of the people of Indiana for that crowning act of perfidy toward the white race of the South.

Resolved, That as the Senators and Representatives aforesaid, in their capacity of citizens or otherwise dare not recommend negro suffrage in this State, or present that folly to the judgment of the people of Indiana, this Convention is bound to condemn that each and all of them, by forcing upon others what they dare not recommend at home, have earned for themselves the dishonoring charge of perjury, and the shameful disregard of the "golden rule" which even the means of mankind profess to respect.—[Resolutions of the Indiana Democratic Convention, 1868.]

Resolved, That we are opposed, both in principle and policy, to negro suffrage; that the State of Ohio, having, by the emphatic majority of 50,000, rejected it, for herself, is opposed to its forced imposition upon other States, and that we stigmatize such an imposition by the Federal Government as a base usurpation.

Resolved, That the practical effect of the so-called Reconstruction acts of Congress is to deliver over ten States to the political and social control of negroes, and to place the lives, liberties, and fortunes of the whites residing therein into the hands of a barbarous people, and that it would inevitably lead to a war of races, or to the Africanization of the South.

Resolved, That the people will sustain Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in his struggle with Congressional usurpation, and that we pledge the Democracy of Ohio to support him in all Constitutional measures, and to have the white people of the South from the negro government now being imposed upon them.—[Resolutions of the Ohio Democratic Convention, 1868.]

CROPS IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI.—Says the Holly Springs Reporter: "From every section of Marshall county we have most flattering reports of the different crops. Wheat is looking well, and our planters are anticipating a heavy yield. Corn is growing rapidly, and everything promises fair for an immense supply. Fruit has suffered no serious damage."

Mr. Belmont is reported to have written to the Congressional Democratic Executive Committee, announcing that it would be impossible to get the National Executive Committee to gether in time to change the day for assembling the National Convention. The day and place originally designated—the 4th of July, at New York—will therefore remain unchanged.

There are in the State of Louisiana about 80,000 qualified white voters, and about 70,000 negroes possessed of the elective franchise under the Reconstruction acts. Sheridan's registrars manufactured 83,000 negro voters, and permitted 45,000 whites to avail themselves of the privilege. No wonder the Conservatives, though they reduced the Radical majority, were defeated in the late elections.—If the Conservatives of Mississippi will make proportional gains in this State, the mongrel scheme will be defeated.

The Conservatives Must Save the Legislature.

We cannot too strongly urge upon the opponents of Mongrelism in the various counties of the State, the importance of securing a conservative majority in the Legislature. In the event that the other portions of the field in the coming contest are won by the Vandals, here, at least, they can make a successful stand, and save the day.

We speak what we positively know when we say that if the conservatives will do their duty in the counties in which the white voters predominate, they can secure a majority in the Legislature. By means of a Legislature in which this party has the ascendancy, the Mongrel scheme of government for our people can still be defeated until the decree of the National Democracy against Africanizing the Southern States is pronounced in the Presidential election.

We wish to impress upon them that a condition precedent to admission into the Union with a Mongrel constitution, is the adoption of the 14th amendment to the constitution of the United States by the Legislatures of the excluded States.

In section 4 of the Act of March 2nd, 1867, it is declared:

"And whenever a State by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the 39th Congress, and known as article 14, and when said Constitution shall have become a part of the constitution of the United States, said States shall be entitled to representatives in Congress, etc., etc."

Hence, even if the Mongrels should succeed in ratifying the proposed constitution, they will be thwarted in the attempt to Africanize the State and destroy the liberties of her white population, if the latter should succeed in securing a majority of members to the Legislature. Is not the end to be achieved by the Conservatives worthy of the highest effort they are capable of making?

It does not follow that the Legislature will be Mongrel because the constitution is ratified and our State ticket defeated. Mr. English (Democrat) was elected Governor of Connecticut the other day, but the Radicals carried the Legislature. And so Gen. Hays, (Radical) was elected Governor of Ohio, but the Democrats secured an efficient working majority in the Legislature, and their first act was to dismiss Old Ben. Wade from the United States Senate and to fill his place with a sound and patriotic statesman.

Besides, if the conservatives secure the Legislature, as it is in their power to do, they can defeat the schemes of establishing amalgamation schools; of organizing colored militia to lord it over our people with the aid of Federal bayonets; of imposing enormous taxes to pamper the carpet-bag mercenaries and their African confederates upon an already overburdened people; and of electing Senators to the United States Congress whose chief aim will be to misrepresent them in the National Councils and to co-operate with their oppressors.

We appeal to the conservatives to reflect upon these matters. Bring out your candidates for the Legislature; and induce them to spare no effort necessary to success. Under the test prescribed in the Mongrel Constitution every man is qualified to serve who held no civil or military office in the Confederate government and who had taken no oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in rebellion.

Among the old men who had never held office and who were above military age, and among the young men who served as privates in the Confederate army, there is ample material for the choice of candidates. It would be wise to make selections from these classes whenever practicable, in order to avoid the possibility of issues that may obstruct our policy, and to make assurance doubly sure. So that if Gov. Humphreys (or our candidate for Governor whoever he may be) representing the true Constitution of the legal voters of the State should be defeated, and this Constitution overthrown, they will still have an impregnable defence in a Conservative Legislature.

Make ready, then, friends, for the work before you! There is no time to be lost. Every motive of self-preservation and of love of country, should prompt you to be up and doing!

A NEW WAY TO QUITE THE BABY.—We learn that a few days since a lady had occasion to go into the basement of her house to attend to some duty, and left her baby, a few months old, in charge of a young girl, in the upper part of the house. The youngster got fretful, and to please it the girl tied to a sheet, let it out of the window three stories from the ground, and when seen was amusing it by raising it up and down in the sheet, which she held by her hands inside. The performance was discovered by some of the neighbors, who were not long in putting a stop to it.—Galea, Ill., Gazette.

Take All the Chances of Defeating the Mongrel Scheme.

We trust that the Democratic State Convention, which will assemble in this city, on the 12th inst., will deliberately resolve to take all the chances at their command, in order to defeat if possible, to delay if possible, to cripple if possible, the villainous combination of abominations which is being proposed by the confederacy of scallwags, carpet-baggers and Africans, assembled in the State Capitol. A great thing will be accomplished if it is defeated outright; but failing in this, much will be gained by the conservatives, if they can delay its enforcement by means of a reliable Legislature, until after the Presidential election, which we sincerely believe, will bring relief.

On to-morrow (the 7th,) the conservatives of Virginia, will meet in Convention for the purpose, as avowed by their Executive Committee, of making nominations. The Richmond Enquirer, the able central organ of the Conservatives, in the course of an able article in support of this policy, presents some excellent views which we will reproduce in our own columns. They may help some of our readers to a safe conclusion, upon a subject of vital importance:

"If we fail to vote for candidates, we should risk everything on success in defeating the 'Constitution'; and failing in that, we should have a scallawag constitution, scallawaggerly administered—an intolerable combination of intolerable horrors."

"We are clearly of opinion that we must take both the chances—the chance of defeating the 'Constitution,' and the chance, failing in that, of electing the officers who are to administer it. We must take both chances, even though the latter chance lessens the former. We must rally the people against the revolutionary and odious 'Constitution' of Hanniball and Kelo, of Hawhurst and Hine, and we must bring out the very best men we can command, for the offices which it will create, if adopted. We must put forth our utmost energies, both to defeat the 'Constitution,' and to elect our nominees. We look to the Conservative State Convention, to meet on the 7th of May to nominate proper candidates. We look to these candidates to unite with the appointed canvassers, and the press and the people, in defeating the 'Constitution.' No candidate who could fail in this latter duty, would be worthy of a nomination, or worthy of a Conservative vote. It will be peculiarly the duty of the candidates to admonish and exhort all the people, not to allow any personal consideration for them to abate the vehemence of their opposition to the 'Constitution.' This point of danger must, in short, be truly watched and guarded. The candidates must watch the people, and the people must watch the candidates, with mutual jealousy and admonitions."

"Let the Conservative Convention called for the 7th of May be fully attended, and let that body nominate good men—our very best men—and let the Conservative organization be thoroughly marshalled and made ready both to defeat the 'Constitution' and to elect the officers under it."

"We can do both if we will both! And if we work right we can DO BOTH better than we could do either alone."

A special to the Memphis Avalanche contains the following particulars of the Mississippi Central Railroad meeting at Water Valley on Saturday last:

Four hundred delegates, representing fifty-eight thousand shares of the Mississippi Central Railroad convened here to-day.

Generals Beauregard, Forrest, Featherston, Lamar, A. M. West, Col. Sam Tate, and several large North Carolina capitalists and other notables, were present.

The meeting met at 11 a. m. Judge Harty, of Oxford, presided; R. B. Hunt, of Jackson, Tenn., Secretary. After several hours deliberation and discussion, a motion to lease the road for sixteen years, upon condition that it be kept in good running order during that time, and some three millions of the road's indebtedness be paid by the lessees, was almost unanimously referred to the present board of directors for final action, with instructions to make the best terms possible for the good of the road.

The meeting was exceedingly harmonious and the opposition feeble.

The Clarion publishes a call from the Democratic Executive Committee for another meeting of the Convention. We are glad to hear it, we hope all the delegates from Tishomingo, including Hall Columbia, will go; and when they assemble nominate candidates, men good and true, for State and District officers. We desire to see the Democracy put on the whole armour and go into the fight in earnest—we can succeed if we are united and energetic; let us have the very best material we can command—let no personal preferences or prejudices interfere, but rally to the support of the men who can lead us to certain victory.—Iuka Gazette.

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.—There are men who desert the altars of a Lost Cause round which they once stood with the blood in their hearts panting for liberation, and who kneel to offer homage at the altar of successful wrong. There are men who trample under foot the very standards that once floated proudly over them. There are men base enough to lift their hands against the very rights for which they once uplifted swords. We are not such. For us, principle is principle, right is right—yesterday—to-day—to-morrow—forever. Submission to might is not surrender of right. We yield to the one, but shall never yield up to the other.—Father Ryan.

The number of emigrants who have landed at Castle Garden, New York, during the first four months of the present year, was 37,579, against 49,061 during the same period last year—a decrease of 11,482. The falling off is attributed to the dullness of business and the unsettled state of the country.

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The Latest News.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—A committee was appointed by the Speaker of the House to investigate Washburn's charges against Donnelly.

Brooks' charge of theft against Butler, was referred to the committee. A proposition to extend the investigation to cover his entire administration at New Orleans was rejected.

Court-Bingham argued that evil intent is not necessary to constitute a crime. He claimed that Sherman's remarks regarding Cabinet officers were not applicable, because when the bill passed, the malignity and danger of the President was not then developed. He urged his faithful conduct, and as one who, in all the qualities which adorn and ennoble human nature, was unexcelled in any age or country.—Characterized quo varanto argument as mere bubble in the ears of the Senate; regarded the constitutionality of the tenure of office act as a closed question after voting on it three times. The Senators who questioned its constitutionality, were themselves impeachable.

Bingham concludes to-morrow. The Reconstruction committee met but did nothing.

It stated that Fessenden, Henderson and Grimes have each prepared opinions looking to acquittal. This is improbable, but betters on conviction are holding off.

Nothing transpired regarding the routine to-morrow after Bingham closes; he will close about 2 o'clock.

This evening's Express says, the feeling today among the Radicals as well as the Democrats is, that the chances are decidedly in favor of the acquittal of the President.

This evening's Star says the bets to-day are two to one for acquittal, and why nobody knows.

It is stated a majority of the Reconstruction committee favor the admission of a delegation, on the completion of impeachment.

The President transmitted the South Carolina and Arkansas constitutions to the House. Referred to the reconstruction committee.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—In discussion, Gladstone said such a power as allowing the ministry to dissolve Parliament at their pleasure, was unconstitutional. He contradicted D'Israeli's statement in the House.

D'Israeli said there was no discrepancy between his statements. He had offered to resign, but the Queen had declined. His advice to the Queen was to dissolve Parliament, and business was permitted. He stated that the right to dissolve Parliament was only reserved in case issue on the Irish Church question should be pushed by others.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—Cotton easier, middlings 31 1/2. Gold 40.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—Flour, superfine, \$5 75; fancy \$12 75; 13 25. Wheat \$2 50; 2 60. Corn \$2 40.

CONCORD, May 5.—The Republican Convention selected full delegations to Chicago. Resolutions favoring Grant for President, and for the impeachment of Johnson, were adopted. Dispatches received from Butler and Washburn state that Johnson's removal is certain.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—Mess pork \$28 50. Bacon, 14 lbs. 14c. Bacon shoulders 14 1/2; sides 17 1/2. Lard 19.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—Mess pork \$27 40. Bulk meats 13 1/2-17 1/2. Bacon shoulders 14 1/2. Clear sides 14 1/2. Lard 20. Whiskey \$2 40.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Gold 39 1/2. Cotton unchanged.

Ladies' Talk. They have a readiness of resource which enables them to say the very thing that is most right, and the very moment when it is most wanted, to rectify the blunders of other people—of their stupid male relatives notably—to anticipate and prevent some threatening contretemps, or to counteract its effect a moment after its occurrence. It enables them to set the talk going at critical moments, and to keep it alive with bright answers and lively repartee always. It gives them the power of keeping people in good humor, or of restoring their equanimity when it is gone. This abundance of ideas and quickness of fancy with which women are for the most part so well endowed, leads then, in certain cases, to all sort of good and wholesome results. In other cases, however, where the capacity is lower, these same qualities have a different issue and are shown chiefly in the development of an extraordinary power of running on with talk of a certain sort, not very exalted in quality, but quite unlimited in amount. This running on faculty—as enjoyed by ladies of creation—is certainly worthy of note in a treatise such as this. Its possessors are a class apart, and are more numerous than might be supposed. They seldom leave off or make pauses in their talk, but rather link together the different sections of their monologue with words of uncertain meaning, or repetitions of something already spoken, apparently with the object of getting time in which to collect new ideas, or else of preventing any one else from taking advantage of a pause to cut in. This running on capacity is not without value in its way, even as it is exhibited in those who are unable to keep them in order, and to regulate it duly; while, as to those others, who possess in combination with this gift, certain other gifts of intelligence and discretion, it may truly be said of any society which includes such persons within its limits, that it may be congratulated on possessing all that can most completely ornament and enliven it.—Cornhill Magazine.

Who SHOULD MARRY.—In the March number of the Herald of Health, Mrs. E. Oakes Smith has an article on "Choosing a Wife," from which we make a few extracts:

It is not wise to marry a woman of different religious faith, nor one far removed from your own social rank, nor an ignorant woman.

Do not marry a woman with thin lips and glib tongue.

Do not marry a sentimental woman, who is sure to run into the lakadaisical one; let her love sentiment, high, noble sentiment, but beware of the sentimental.

Do not marry one of the delicate, die-away women, who are sure to degenerate into invalids and take a pride in their feebleness.

Only handsome men and women ought to marry. Those having mens sana in corpore sano. Let others look this matter squarely in the face, and admit that their imbecilities, their diseases, their unhandsome looks, their discordant minds, ought not to be perpetuated; and let them go to work manfully to make the best of themselves by eschewing marriage. Let them be honest, hearty old maids and bachelors, earning money for the good of others, teaching and farming and helping on good and wholesome ideas.

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From the N. Y. World.

Will Impenetrable Help Negro Reconstruction?

The Radicals declare that President Johnson must be got rid of as an obstacle. An obstacle to Radical legislation he is not, and has never been; having never been able to obstruct for a longer period than ten days the wildest, maddest, and most revolutionary laws they have seen fit to pass. His power of interposing by his vetoes a ten days' delay in the passage of laws does not account for the three years' delay in the restoration of the Southern States. In what way, then, has he checkmated their policy? Not by a refusal to execute the Reconstruction laws, for he has performed every act which those laws require of him. In fact, they require nothing of him but the appointment of the five District Commanders. The scheme was contrived to dispense with his action, and operate in defiance of his official authority. The military commanders being appointed, he is not permitted by law, and has not attempted in fact, to interfere with the discharge of their duties. How, then, is he an obstacle?

The Josh Billings Papers.

JAW BONES.

Dry goods are worshipped in the world no more than the Lord iz.

Counciling with fear is the way cowards are made; counciling with hope iz the way heroes are made; counciling with faith iz the way Christians are made.

Pleasure is like a hornet—generally ends with a sting.

The most dangerous characters in the world are those who live in the suburbs ov virtue—they are rotten ice.

Lazyness is a good deal like money—the more a mon has ov it the more he seems tew want.

There is no such thing as inheriting virtue; money and titles and fever sores kan be inherited.

The virtues of a convent are like hot-house fruits—tender, but tasteless.

Life is like a mountain—after climbing up one side and sliding down the other, put up the sled.

When a man proves a literary failure, he generally sets up for a critic, and, like the fox in the fable, who had lost his brush in a trap, kant see a nice long tail without hankering to bob it.

The devil owes most ov his success tew the fakct that he iz alwuz on hand.

Coquets often beat up the game, while Prues bag it.

There iz only one excuse for impudence, and that iz ignorance.

Modest men in trying to be impudent alus git sassy.

Reputashun iz like money—the principal iz often lost by putting it out at interest.

Jealousy is nothing more than vanity, for if we love one another more than we do ourself, we shan't be jealous.

There iz meny who are kut out for smart men, but who wont pay fer making up.

Brevet Lieut. Col. Jas. Biddle, with his company, 24th U. S. Infantry, went up to Vicksburg on the Gov. Allen, on Wednesday night. He was escorted to the steamer by the Bluff City Brass Band, while a large number of personal friends and acquaintances met him at the wharf-boat to express their regrets at his removal from this post. Col. Biddle has during his whole supervision of military affairs at Natchez, shown himself the courteous gentleman, as well as the straightforward, honest officer and soldier.—Frank, fearless, and affable, he has revived recollections of the olden time when the officer was always the gentleman, and politicians and money-changers had not corrupted or soiled the true blue of the service.—Natchez Courier.

HOW A NEGRO CANDIDATE APPEALS TO THE VOTERS.—Two negroes, Ike Anderson and Anthony Cobb, have been nominated for the Legislature in Houston County. The former made a speech, and told the freedmen that if he refused to vote for him should be "drowned in Big Indian Creek."

Who will say that barbarism has not been introduced into Southern politics? We have here one of the early results of the political enfranchisement of the negro. Such is his idea of doing his part in the economy of government, and those who know him well expected no better. If these things be done in the green tree, what shall we see in the dry?—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

The "Farmer," at Corinth, says: "A number of farmers in the neighborhood of Corinth are preparing to grow their own tobacco, and have some to throw on the market. Past experience has taught them that anything is more profitable than cotton. Our people have been under the impression that the lands of Mississippi are too poor to grow a full crop of tobacco. This is a mistake."

The Tusculumbia Times reports: "We have never seen better prospects for crops than we have in North Alabama. The corn is up, and looks bright and lively. The cotton is up in some places, and everything predicts good crops." Our farmers are hard at work.

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bar in attendance on the several counts now